

701—214.12(423) Fuel used in agricultural production.

214.12(1) Definitions. For purposes of this rule, the following definitions apply:

“*Aquaculture*” means the same as defined in rule 701—200.1(423).

“*Fuel*” includes electricity.

“*Implement of husbandry*” means the same as defined in rule 701—200.1(423).

“*Livestock*” means the same as defined in rule 701—200.1(423) and includes domesticated fowl.

214.12(2) Exemptions.

a. Fuel used for livestock buildings. The sale of fuel used to provide heating or cooling for livestock buildings is exempt from tax.

b. Fuel used for flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plant production buildings.

(1) Sales of fuel for heating or cooling greenhouses, buildings, or parts of buildings used for the production of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants intended for sale in the ordinary course of business are exempt from tax. See subparagraph (3) for the formula for calculating exempt use if a building is only partially used for growing flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants.

(2) Fuel used in a flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plant production building for purposes other than heating or cooling (e.g., lighting) or for purposes other than direct use in flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plant production (e.g., heating or cooling office space) is not eligible for this exemption. Examples of nonexempt purposes for which a portion of a greenhouse might be used include, but are not limited to, portions used for office space; loading docks; storage of property other than flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants; housing of heating and cooling equipment; and packaging flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants for shipment.

(3) Calculating proportional exemption. It may be possible to calculate the amount of total fuel used in plant production by dividing the number of square feet of the greenhouse heated or cooled and used for raising flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants by the number of square feet heated or cooled in the entire greenhouse. It may be necessary to alter this formula (by the use of separate metering, for example) if a greenhouse has a walk-in cooler and the cooler is used directly in flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plant production. See 701—subrule 288.3(3) regarding fuel exemption certificates and subrule 214.18(12) regarding seller’s and purchaser’s liability for sales tax.

EXAMPLE 1: Bill Brown’s herb farming operation has a separate greenhouse used to grow his herbs. All other aspects of his farm operations are conducted in other facilities. Because the greenhouse is used exclusively for raising flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants, Bill Brown is able to claim exemption from sales tax on the cost of fuel used to heat and cool the greenhouse.

EXAMPLE 2: Martha Green’s greenhouse has a separate meter to track the electricity used only for heating or cooling. Her greenhouse is used partially for growing flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants and partially for a nonexempt purpose. Martha Green is able to claim a proportional exemption from sales tax on the cost of fuel used to heat and cool her growing flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants. Martha Green calculates her exempt amount by dividing the number of heated or cooled square feet of her greenhouse that are used for raising flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants by the total number of square feet heated or cooled in the entire greenhouse.

Total square footage used for raising flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants	=	800
Total square footage	=	1,000
TOTAL:	$800 \div 1,000$	= .80 or 80%

Thus, 80 percent of the cost of the fuel used to heat and cool Martha Green’s greenhouse is exempt from sales tax.

c. Sales of fuel used for aquaculture. Sales of fuel used in the raising of agricultural products by aquaculture are exempt from tax.

d. Sales of fuel, gas, electricity, water, and heat consumed in implements of husbandry. The sale of fuel used in any implement of husbandry, whether self-propelled or not, is exempt from tax if the fuel is consumed while the implement is engaged in agricultural production. For example, the sale of fuel

used not only in tractors or combines, but also used in implements which cannot move under their own power, is exempt from tax. The sale of fuel used in milk coolers and milking machines, grain dryers, and stationary irrigation equipment and in implements used to handle feed, grain, and hay and to provide water for livestock is exempt from tax even though these implements of husbandry would not ordinarily be considered self-propelled.

214.12(3) *Partial use.* If a building is used partially for an exempt agricultural purpose and partially for a nonexempt purpose, a proportional exemption from sales tax may be claimed based upon a percentage obtained by dividing the number of square feet of the building heated or cooled and used for an exempt agricultural purpose by the number of square feet heated or cooled in the entire building.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 423.3(6).

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